

Connection With Vesco Case

Trial of Mitchell and Stans Scheduled to Start Today

By Arnold H. Lubasch

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP).—A criminal trial of historic significance is scheduled to start today with two of President Nixon's former cabinet officers, the defendants in Federal District Court here.

The defendants are former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, a director of the President's campaign director for the elections 1968 and 1972, and former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, who was the chief fundraiser for both campaigns.

They are accused of obstructing a major fraud investigation of Bert L. Vesco, a fugitive financier, in return for a \$200,000 cash contribution to the Nixon campaign last year.

The potentially explosive trial, which could last about a month, promises to provide an all-star cast of prominent political names, including former White House aides and one or perhaps both of them of Mr. Nixon.

When the defendants were urged on May 10 with conspiracy, obstruction of justice and jury tampering, it was the first indictment of anyone who had served in the cabinet since the Watergate scandal in the administration of President Warren G. Harding.

Under Watergate Probe

In the Vesco case, the 46-page indictment represents the first formal charge against Mitchell and Stans, who are being investigated as a result of the Watergate burglary and spying scandal.

Defense lawyers have argued that the case be dismissed or delayed on the ground that "massive prejudicial publicity" had been given to the case.

Judge P. Gagliardi, who is presiding over the case, rejected the dismissal moves on Aug. 20, but said that prospective jurors should be questioned in a "pragmatic approach" to determine if impartial jury could be seated.

As a result of a Mitchell-Stans trial last Wednesday to delay a hearing for more time to prepare their case.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Mitchell celebrated his 60th birthday, isolated from the enormous influence once wielded as Mr. Nixon's senior law partner, closest political associate, campaign chief and top law-enforcement official.

He struck proud, pipe-smoking 11 Street lawyer recently was recharacterized by his wife, Mary, as a virtually broken man, dined in their Fifth Avenue apartment.

His 67-year-old co-defendant, tough and testy Mr. Stans,

who is a certified public accountant and millionaire businessman, appears less exposed to public attention and retains his title as chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President.

In the Senate's televised Watergate hearings, both men testified about alleged misdeeds in the 1972 election campaign but not about their roles in the Vesco case. Federal prosecutors in New York had developed the Vesco case early this year as an outgrowth of the investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission into allegations of a fraud involving a mutual-fund complex.

Vesco interests purchased control of a crumbling complex, the Geneva-based Investors Overseas Service, in early 1971 and were later accused by the SEC of "the wholesale looting" for \$224 million in securities and cash from the company.

Mr. Vesco, 37, was indicted with Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans for allegedly obtaining their assistance to obstruct the fraud investigation, but he died before his indictment and has thwarted efforts to extradite him from Costa Rica.

The remaining defendant in the case, Harry L. Sears, is a 53-year-old lawyer, Republican politician and Vesco associate. His case was severed from the other defendants with the consent of the prosecution, and he is scheduled to go to trial after Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans, but he could testify against them if his lawyer comes to terms with the prosecutors.

Dean Also Named

Besides the defendants, the prosecution has named John W. Dean 3d, the former White House counsel, as a co-conspirator along with Laurence B. Richardson Jr. and Howard F. Cerny, two Vesco associates.

The indictment alleges that Mr. Richardson accompanied Mr. Sears to deliver the \$200,000 cash contribution to Mr. Stans on April 10, 1972, and that Mr. Mitchell arranged for Mr. Sears to meet a few hours later with top SEC officials to discuss the Vesco investigation. One of the officials was William J. Casey, the SEC chairman at the time, who is now under secretary of state for economic affairs.

The other official, G. Bradford Cook, the general counsel and later chairman of the SEC who resigned a few days after the indictment in May, allegedly had deleted all references to the secret Vesco cash contribution from the commission's civil complaint against the financier last year.

The Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President returned the \$200,000 that Vesco contributed in cash as well as \$50,000 that he later contributed by check.

According to the indictment, Mr. Vesco sent a memorandum to F. Donald Nixon, the President's older brother, threatening to disclose the secret campaign contribution unless the SEC dropped its investigation.

His son, Donald Nixon, worked as a personal aide to Mr. Vesco, who hired him shortly after the investigation began.

Edward C. Nixon, the President's younger brother, was mentioned in a 371-page deposition by Mr. Sears as the person who verified that the \$200,000 was to be delivered in cash.

If convicted, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans could face up to five years in prison on each charge, including one count of conspiracy, three counts of obstructing justice and six counts of perjury against each of them.

Plans for Secret B-52 Raids On Cambodia Given to Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The Pentagon advised Congress today that the White House worked out the basic plan for keeping secret the 24-month bombing campaign in Cambodia in 1969-71, including specific instructions on what to tell newsmen who inquired about raids.

A 32-page report to the Senate Armed Services Committee also listed 245 additional secret B-52 strikes in Cambodia that had not been previously acknowledged. It said a total of 3,815 raids were flown between March 18, 1969, and May 1970.

Each of the raids, the report said, received White House approval the day before it was launched. President Nixon in a

recent speech in New Orleans acknowledged his responsibility for approving the bombings and the secrecy that surrounded them.

Once the basic instruction for the highest level of secrecy was received from the National Security Council at the White House, the report said, additional details were worked out by military commanders and a number of different field headquarters.

One procedure called for seemingly strict instructions to B-52 crews against bombing Cambodia, but with the pilots and navigators receiving separate secret instructions to disregard this and bomb in Cambodia if ordered to do so. The rest of the crew thus thought the targets were in South Vietnam, the report said.

The daily press releases were ordered to report missions against "enemy activity, base camps and bunker and tunnel complexes 45 kilometers northeast of Tay Ninh city." As measured on the map, that could have been interpreted to be inside South Vietnam, close to the Cambodian border.

Although the report was the most thorough explanation of the secret Cambodian bombing and other secret air and ground activities by U.S. forces in Southeast Asia, it did not include any of the copies of orders specifically requested by members of the Senate committee. There was no explanation for this omission.

"The necessity to minimize the likelihood of public speculation or disclosure was established within the NSC," the report said.



CLOSEMOUTHED—G. Gordon Liddy leaving July hearing of House subcommittee, a session which led to a House vote yesterday that he be cited for contempt.

Refused to Testify Before Subcommittee

House Votes Contempt Move Against Liddy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—The House voted contempt of Congress action today against Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy for his refusal to testify before congressional probes.

The 334-to-11 vote in effect turned the matter over to the U.S. Attorney's Office for prosecution.

Conviction carries a maximum one-year jail sentence and a \$1,000 fine. Liddy already is serving a contempt of court sentence because of his refusal to tell what he knows about the Watergate affair.

Liddy, a former member of the

White House "Plumbers" group who was convicted of conspiracy in the bugging of the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate, has refused to tell investigators about his activities.

The House action stemmed from his refusal even to take the swearing-in oath in July before the House Intelligence subcommittee which was probing alleged Central Intelligence Agency connections with Watergate.

Cited 5th Amendment

Liddy's lawyer contended that under the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimina-

tion, Liddy could not be compelled to take the oath.

Liddy faces a maximum sentence of 20 years in prison and a \$40,000 fine for his conviction of conspiracy in the Watergate break-in. He was also indicted last week in Los Angeles for conspiracy and burglary in connection with the break-in of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

The House vote mandates the Justice Department to go before a grand jury and seek a contempt-of-Congress indictment.

Voting against the contempt action were the following congressmen: Sen. B. Blackburn, R., Ga.; Philip Burton, D., Calif.; Tim Lee Carter, R., Ky.; John J. Duncan, R., Tenn.; Jack Edwards, R., Ala.; John J. Flynt Jr., D., Ga.; James P. Johnson, R., Colo.; Earl P. Landgrebe, R., Ind.; James H. Quillen, R., Tenn.; Sam Steiger, R., Ark.; and Steven D. Symms, R., Idaho.

An aide to Rep. Symms said: "The congressman didn't think it was any of the business of the Congress, and they had more important things to do than to censure Liddy. If they censure him, they'd perhaps like to censure many others—all time-consuming and about as productive."

Rep. Jim Quillen commented: "The matter is entirely in the hands of the court. The man is in prison and any rebuke by the Congress, in my opinion, would not be effective. The matter should be left up to the courts where it will ultimately wind up anyway."

Kissinger Role Questioned

Senate Unit Gets Only Part Of FBI Report on Wiretaps

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson today ordered the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a summary of an FBI report on national security wiretaps, rather than the report itself.

The committee put off a decision on whether to pursue the material, requested as part of its consideration of the nomination of Henry A. Kissinger to be secretary of state.

The committee wanted information on Mr. Kissinger's role in approving the wiretapping of some of his own National Security Affairs staff members.

Mr. Richardson gave the committee only a three-page summary of the report.

The wiretaps reportedly were carried out on 13 government officials and four newsmen, including Kissinger staff members, and were undertaken to detect the source of leaks to the press early in 1969.

Mr. Richardson told newsmen that the complete FBI report was determined by the Justice Department to be irrelevant to the qualifications of Mr. Kissinger to join the cabinet.

No Names Disclosed

He said the summary did not name any of the individuals whose telephone conversations were recorded by the FBI.

At the White House, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said that President Nixon was not personally involved in the decision not to turn over the report. But he said he could not rule out the possibility that the Justice Department had dis-

cussed the issue with White House lawyers.

The memorandum submitted by Mr. Richardson explained Mr. Kissinger's connection with the wiretaps as follows:

"As best as can be determined from the FBI records, Mr. Kissinger's role included expressing concern over leaks of sensitive material and, when this concern was coupled with that of the President and transmitted to the director of the FBI, it led to efforts to stem the leaks, which efforts included some wiretaps of government employees and newsmen."

"His role further involved the supplying to the FBI of names of individuals in the government who had access to sensitive information and occasional review of information generated by the program (of wiretaps) to determine its usefulness. Any further elaboration of his role would have to come from Mr. Kissinger himself."

Attitude of Congress

When the committee resumed its public session, Mr. Kissinger was questioned closely about his attitude toward the relationship between the Congress and the administration on foreign policy.

In answer to several questions by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., on American intentions in Southeast Asia, the secretary-designate said the administration is committed to the economic aid of South Vietnam but other than that will operate only on the basis of "our own interest in Indochina."

Mr. Kissinger also pledged that any treaties or agreements that could involve the United States in a war should be the subject of full consultation with congressional leaders.

Sen. Fulbright designated two committee members to seek information from the Justice Department. Sen. John Sparkman, D., Ala., and Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., will seek a meeting with Mr. Richardson to obtain information on Mr. Kissinger's role "respecting his initiative or concurrence in wiretap surveillance."

CIA Operations

Later, Mr. Kissinger told the Senate panel of his role as chairman of a White House committee that approved covert intelligence operations by the CIA.

He stated that all directives to the CIA came through his office and were normally signed by him. The senators did not ask what specific actions he had approved in the past and Mr. Kissinger said he could give no details in public of the so-called "Committee of 40."

Mr. Kissinger resisted pressure from Congress and the scientific community for an American protest against the Soviet Union's crackdown on domestic dissidents.

He told the committee that the harassment of physicist Andrei Sakharov and the jailing of other outspoken intellectuals was a Soviet domestic affair and the United States would not allow it to interfere with the current Soviet-American atmosphere of détente.

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS
10 RUE AUBER, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone: RIC. 78-48

Laird Says U.S. Must Go Beyond Watergate Case

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—While House aide Melvin R. Laird said today that the survival of the country depends on moving beyond Watergate to pressing domestic and world issues.

"We're going to have to move beyond Vietnam and beyond Watergate because the issues are so important that this country cannot survive if we do not face up to them adequately and effectively," he told the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Laird addressed the first meeting of the party's national leaders since the Watergate scandal erupted.

Party chairman George Bush said Republicans are winning political contests despite the White House problems. The public is reacting against prolonged airing of Watergate issues, he said.

Ex-Nixon Official Endorses Health Insurance for U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—Former U.S. Surgeon General Jesse L. Steinfeld today endorsed the National Health Insurance Bill supported by organized labor.

Dr. Steinfeld, who was appointed to the job in 1969 by President Nixon and resigned in January, criticized the administration for what he called a "Watergate mentality" which he said gave political appointees more power than career professionals in forging federal health policy.

Now director of cancer research at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., Dr. Steinfeld said he supported many provisions of the Kennedy-Griffiths Bill while he served in the administration.

He said that cradle-to-grave health care would cost no more than the present system and would "meet the needs of the American people."

VAN MOPPE'S DIAMONDS

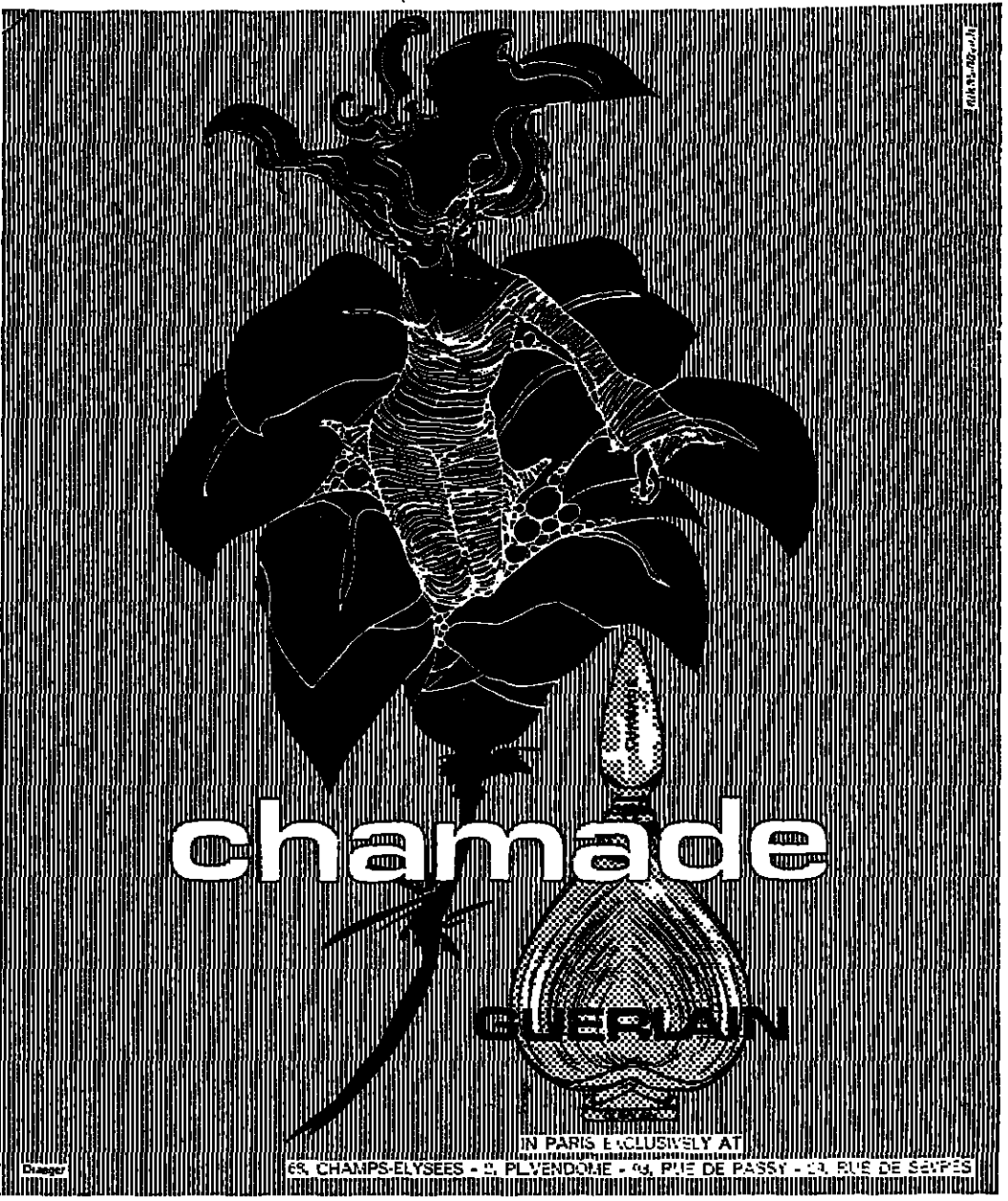
A tradition since 1828. With a world-wide reputation for quality and reliability.

SO WHILE IN HOLLAND MAKE IT A POINT TO MEET THE VAN MOPPE'S

world's largest diamond polishing FREE FOR VISITORS

Also: Tax Free Diamond Jewelry at factory prices. Or, if you cannot visit us, ask for our 50-page full color catalogue. Mention Dept. HIC

A. van MOPPE & SON
2-6 ALBERT CUYSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM



Every day more and more motorists have to drive on roads that are over-crowded, and often bad.

This gives rise to considerable problems for the motor manufacturer because while driving conditions deteriorate, cars have to become better and better. Quite a challenge for the car designer. But one that Renault are happy to meet.

To begin with, we have designed our engines to be really tough and trouble-free: engines that will give a smooth, quiet, effortless performance and we've built-in maximum safety with

a combination of front wheel drive and good weight distribution that give excellent road holding.

We have also done a lot for your comfort too. Our seats have been designed with the help of medical experts to give correct support and reduce the fatigue of long journeys to an absolute minimum.

A great deal of thought has also gone into the mechanical side of the car. The result is a vehicle that is economical to run, maintain and repair. Again our tendency to win major championships all over the world has

provided a great deal of useful knowledge and experience that has influenced our car design.

All these advantages you enjoy as a Renault driver. And they explain why a Renault car, like the Renault 12, for example, is so safe, economical and long-lived.

One of the benefits of producing a competitor's car is that it becomes a best seller.

RENAULT

Tortured for Christ!



Milan Haimovici

Lutheran pastor Milan Haimovici spent eight years in Romanian jails passing through indescribable tortures. The Communists placed him barefoot on burning coals. He was savagely beaten in the groin and made to empty barrels filled with the human waste of thousands of prisoners with his own hands. However, his faith withstood all these trials. Even Communist officers as they spoke later about it, were filled with such respect that they took off their hats when speaking about this living saint.

Thousands of Romanian prisoners died in Romanian Communist jails. A complete account of their courageous faith and stand for the Lord is told in the book "TORTURED FOR CHRIST" by Rev. Richard Wurmbrand, a bestseller in 25 languages.

Be interested in the plight of our persecuted brethren behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

Mail coupon for the book, "Tortured for Christ" by Rev. Richard Wurmbrand. Translated in 27 languages.

1109 E. Chevy Chase Dr., Glendale

Telephone: (213) 247-3711

Fill and mail to:

VOICE OF THE MARTYRS, INC. INT.

P.O. Box 11, Glendale, CA 91209 U.S.A.

Remember them that are in bonds!

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Mail coupon for FREE book "Tortured for Christ" Thank You.

Obituaries

S. N. Behrman, 80, Broadway Playwright

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT).—S. N. Behrman, 80, a reigning Broadway playwright for almost 40 years, died yesterday, apparently of heart failure, at his apartment on Park Avenue.

Although he had been ill and confined to his apartment for nearly the last four years, Mr. Behrman had continued to write until recent weeks. His last work, a memoir entitled "People in My Life," was published in June, 1972. It was based on a diary he had kept since 1915.

Comedies of Manners

Mr. Behrman's two dozen comedies, starting with "Second Man" in 1927 and concluding with "But for Whom Chatter" in 1964, were plays of manners. His principal characters were persons of cultivated intelligence who talked brilliantly and could entertain and instruct without engaging overly much in action.

Mr. Behrman also employed his

gifts as a dialogist and craftsman in Hollywood. There he not only adapted some of his own plays, including "Brief Moment," but also did the screenplays "Queen Christina," "Anna Karenina" and "Two-Faced Woman" for Greta Garbo.

Mr. Behrman's familiarity with good writing and the theater began in boyhood. He was born Samuel Nathaniel Behrman in Worcester, Mass., on June 9, 1893, son of Joseph and Zelda Felgold Behrman. Recapturing his youth in "The Worcester Account," published in 1954, the playwright recalled that his father, a grocer, was a better student of the Talmud than he was a provider.

A knower, or a man of learning, the father insisted that his son acquire book knowledge.

Mr. Behrman attended Clark University for two years, transferring in 1914 to Harvard, where

he studied drama. He took his BA degree in 1918.

Mr. Behrman then got a job on The New York Times Book Review. "The editor was a kind man, and after a few months put me in charge of the queries and answers column," he recalled.

"The flood of queries about obscure Middle Western poets began to bore me. I got the bright idea of sending myself inquisitive letters." It turned out, however, that Adolph S. Ochs, the newspaper's proprietor, thought all of Mr. Behrman's fun and fired him.

For several years after, Mr. Behrman lived, as he said, "from hand to typewriter in the clangorous byways of Times Square." He reviewed books, wrote short stories and articles, collaborated on two plays that failed and toiled as a press agent before he became a success.

Enric Madriguera

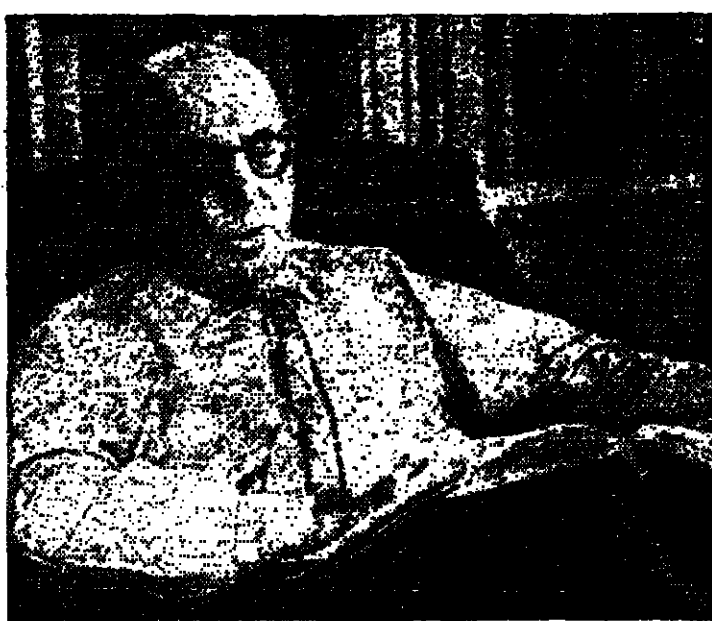
DANSBURY, Conn., Sept. 10 (AP).—Enric Madriguera, 71, concert violinist and orchestra leader, died Friday at Danbury Hospital. A native of Barcelona, Spain, he came to the United States in 1916. He became a concert violinist and formed his own orchestra, continuing as a composer and leader until the late 1940s.

Mrs. Paul F. King

PARIS, Sept. 10 (IHT).—Mrs. Paul F. King, 49, of Minneapolis, was drowned Friday while swimming at La Tranche-sur-Mer, Yveline, on the west coast of France. She was the director of nursing at Fairview-Southdale Hospital, Minneapolis, and was on the American Heart Association's board of directors.

Gil Orlovitz

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Gil Orlovitz, 55, a writer of avant-garde poetry, plays and novels, died July 10 at Knickerbocker Hospital, it has been learned.



S. N. Behrman at home last year.

Romania Plans to Complete Danube Canal of Stalin Era

BUCHAREST, Sept. 10 (NYT).—The Romanian Communist leadership has decided to resume the digging of a large canal between the Black Sea and the Danube River, a project many Romanians remember with dread.

The canal was begun in 1949, a time of severe repression in Romania and other Communist countries and political prisoners did most of the digging. Thousands died.

Romanians now say that the canal, intended to provide a short cut to and from the Black Sea for Danube shipping, was undertaken at the insistence of Stalin.

At that time, the digging of canals was almost a mystique for the Russians, who considered such waterways part of a vast transformation of nature to man's benefit.

After the investment of many millions of dollars and an unknown number of lives, work on

the Romanian canal was abruptly halted in 1953 shortly after Stalin's death. The explanation at the time was that the huge financial resources could better be used to raise living standards.

Since then, the half-completed canal has been abandoned but not forgotten.

In June, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist party approved a resumption of work on the waterway.

It is believed that army construction units will play a major role in the completion of the canal, which will extend about 35 or 40 miles between the Danube town of Cernavoda to the Black Sea south of the major port of Constanta.

Passage through the canal will reduce the shipping distance several hundred miles by bypassing the winding course of the Danube in the large delta to the northeast, which borders the Soviet Union.

U.S. Analysts See Deep Split

Hanoi, Cambodia Reds Held Still Fighting

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Fighting between North Vietnamese troops and Cambodian Communists in southeastern Cambodia is continuing, despite attempts by some senior officials on both sides to stop it, American intelligence sources say.

The conflict, which has been going on in the area near the South Vietnamese border since July, is apparently the result of a serious split among the Cambodian Communists, the U.S. analysts now believe.

It is unclear, the analysts say, what the different factions are among the little known Khmer Rouge insurgents, who have all been armed and trained by the North Vietnamese. But intelligence reports and Cambodian refugees who have fled the fighting indicate that some of the Khmer Rouge have been angered by North Vietnamese control of scarce rice supplies as well as by the Cambodians' traditional hostility toward Vietnamese.

The conflict has become so bitter, a U.S. analyst reported, that the Takeo Province party committee of the Cambodian Communists recently instructed its forces to order all North Vietnamese troops stationed in Takeo to get out of Cambodia. If the North Vietnamese failed to comply, they were to be driven out forcibly, and any Cambodian villagers caught selling food to them were to be executed, according to the analysts.

Orders to Attack

In response, some elements of the North Vietnamese 1st Division, which operates along the border in this area, received direct orders in August to attack Khmer Rouge positions, other intelligence sources indicate.

U.S. officials who have been closely following reports of the fighting between the two allies say that it is still too early to judge how it will affect the regular war in Cambodia. But one

ranking intelligence officer remarked, "It is a sure sign of things to come if the Communists do take over in Phnom Penh. It's not going to be so easy for the North Vietnamese."

In contrast to the bitterness displayed at lower levels, senior North Vietnamese and some of the senior Khmer Rouge leaders have condemned the fighting, U.S. analysts say, but with little result.

The North Vietnamese, in fact, appear to have recognized that there is little they can do for the present, and have issued new orders warning their forces to avoid contact with the Khmer Rouge in order to minimize the amount of trouble, according to the sources.

The North Vietnamese themselves reportedly have sought to

explain the fighting by blaming it on a "minority faction" that has seized control of the Khmer Rouge district and party committees.

U.S. analysts say that North Vietnamese officers, in lectures to Cambodian villagers, have sought to portray this faction as made up of "domestic Communists" who oppose Prince Norodom Sihanouk and who are actually helping the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh.

The North Vietnamese reportedly portray themselves as being supported by a faction of "loyal Communists" in the Khmer Rouge, the minister of national defense, in Prince Sihanouk's exile government, who is thought to be the most powerful leader among the Cambodian Communists.

Cambodians Bomb University In Provincial Capital Fighting

From Wire Dispatches

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 10.—Cambodian Air Force pilots reduced the eastern side of the Kompong Cham University campus to rubble today in an effort to drive Communist-led Khmer Rouge troops from the area into a nearby swamp, military sources said.

There was no government estimate of progress in clearing the town of insurgents, but helicopters flying reinforcements into the besieged provincial capital returned with refugees today, indicating that battle casualties may have been reduced, the sources said.

Kompong Cham, located on the Mekong River, 50 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, has been under siege for a month and since the weekend government troops and Communist forces have battled in the streets for control of the city.

Government troops also came ashore a mile from the city in an unopposed amphibious landing, the high command said.

Command spokesman Col. Am-Kong said the troops landed from a convoy of 13 vessels that had sailed up the Mekong River from Phnom Penh yesterday. He said the troops were moving into the outskirts of town and so far were encountering little opposition.

Government troops canceled requests for air strikes by the Cambodian Air Force against rebel positions on the northern edges of the city, indicating the Communists either withdrew or were overrun by ground forces, the sources said.

Col. Am-Kong also reported that the insurgents had cut Highway 4, the capital's supply road from the coast, at a point 40 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. "The road has been blocked, 15 miles west of Phnom Penh for more than two weeks."

turin, 29th/9 - 8th/10, 1973

23rd international technical exhibition

general and precision engineering - machine-tools and tooling - office machinery - heating and air-conditioning - electrotechnics - nuclear power - machinery and equipment for building yards, building materials - international mountain exhibition (machinery and equipment for winter roads upkeep and the maintenance of ski-slopes - cableway transports) - 2nd international exhibition of industrial electronics

international congresses, conferences and meetings on the organization in mechanical industry, or industrial applications of electronics, railway transports, cableway transports, winter roads upkeep, mountain architecture and residential planning

For information apply to: Corso Massimo d'Azeglio, 15 - 10126 TORINO (Italy) - tel. 65 53 - cable Torino - telex 21432 Torino

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

LAWYER

For International role

For a Solicitor or Barrister keen to further his corporate experience by developing or commencing a career in company legal-counsel activities, this is an exceptional opportunity.

Our client is the European company of a major international corporation, with worldwide operations in food and related product activities. The European company is composed of affiliated companies established throughout Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Your responsibilities will be broad. You will assist the company counsel in the handling of diverse assignments, covering the whole spectrum of commercial and company practice. Particularly, the ability to contribute to the management of multi-national transactions and the company's industrial property affairs is expected.

An attractive compensation package including expatriate benefits will be offered. Prospects for career development are excellent. We would prefer you to have had two or three years' legal experience, preferably in an industrial company or in commercial practice. You must also have complete fluency in English and working knowledge of French and/or German would be helpful. Location: Brussels. Frequent travel will be involved. (Ref: A8734/IHT) REPLY will be forwarded direct, unopened and in confidence to the client unless addressed to our Security Manager listing companies to which they may not be sent. They should include comprehensive cover details, not refer to previous correspondence with FA and quote the reference on the envelope.

PA ADVERTISING LIMITED, 2 Albert Gate, London SW1X 7JU. Tel: 01-235 6060

International Business Development

age 28 to 32

This is an unusual opportunity for an able young manager to work at senior level in a well-known international company. He will be particularly concerned with the evaluation and implementation of industrial and commercial investment opportunities over a large area of the world, including new companies, mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures, in diverse business fields. In addition he will have a specific management role in the company's day-to-day operations and will be accountable to the Managing Director. Some overseas travel will be involved.

Candidates should be graduates with experience of:

- manufacturing processes and production management in a large industrial enterprise.
- consultancy, ideally in the context of manufacturing projects.
- financial or economics-orientated functions.

In addition to English, good French and German would be helpful. Starting salary will be up to £6,000 p.a. and there are substantial benefits. Please telephone (01-629 1844 at any time) or write in confidence—for further information. R. Llewellyn reference CD 4587.

up to £6000

MSL Management Consultants in 17 Stratton Street, London, W1X 6DB. Human Resources in BRISTOL, GLASGOW, MANCHESTER

A multinational company operating over a dozen plants in Europe and about 80 worldwide, offers a position in its European HQ in Paris as

DISTRICT SALES MANAGER

responsible for all product lines in East Germany, USSR, Poland, France, Italy, Spain, Greece, etc. assisted by our product specialists and/or local representatives.

We require:

- About 5 years business experience, preferably in a line position.
- Complete fluency in German and English.
- Good technical understanding.
- University degree (science or business administration).

We would welcome:

- Experience in selling to EASTERN EUROPE.
- Working knowledge of French.
- Available to start soon.

Please send your application (resume, short handwritten cover letter, photo) in confidence to: Contesse Publicité, No. 82.115, 20 Ave. de l'Opéra, 75002 Paris, who will forward.

TREASURY MANAGER

Minimum 28 years old. University level. 3 to 5 years experience with Treasury Department in French bank and/or very important manufacturing firm. Free to travel France and European Countries (20 to 25% of time). Fluent French and English.

Write with C.V. and photograph to:

Personnel Manager, Monsanto, 9 Rue d'Argenson, 75006-PARIS.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING EXECUTIVE

American with 17 years capital goods marketing experience in Europe, Middle East, Africa ending present assignment. Expert in financing, subsidiary operations, barter, East-West trade. Presently residing Germany. Willing relocate.

Box 209, L.H.T., 6 Frankfurt/Main, Gr. Kothenstrasse 41, Germany.

MARKETING DIRECTOR

Seeks opportunity with U.S. subsidiary in Italy or Spain as years. MSA, broad marketing experience in U.S. and overseas. Multilingual. Excellent references. Box D-4175, Herald, Paris.

U.S. ATTORNEY

15 years international experience in management, respectability. Spanish, French, Portuguese languages. Excellent academic background. Presently employed major oil company. Available for interview Paris. London after part of September. Box D-4182, Herald, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING MANAGER

Currently Director of Marketing for Latin America in a leading multinational consumer products company. 20 years marketing experience with Ad Agencies, Management Consultants and Industry. MSA, fully bilingual (Spanish/English), working knowledge of French, Italian and Portuguese. Present salary US \$45,000. Willing to relocate in Europe, looks for a marketing or general management position in a dynamic growth-oriented company. Will be available for interviews in New York and Europe by mid-October. Confidential resume on request. Air mail letters: JMR, Ecuador 1974, Apt. 14, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

If your Firm needs new Financial Talent ...?

Then you might be wise to place your recruitment message in "Financial Executive Opportunities."

This Special Recruitment section will appear

Thursday, September 27

in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Plan ahead and contact our office in your country (listed in classified advertisements on back page) or write directly to: Mr. Max FERREIRO, International Herald Tribune, 31 Rue de Berli, Paris-8e. Ask for information now. Your text and photos (for private advertisement) must be received by September 24 at the very latest.

G. E. M. - HERSENT

We perform offshore construction works all over the world. Our organization is multinational and our size still human. Our Financial and Administrative Vice-President is looking for two experienced and aggressive assistants for his corporate staff headquartered in Paris:

GENERAL SECRETARY

Age 30-45, law or business degree (Europe and/or U.S.A.), French and English fluency, international experience. He will supervise the legal, tax, insurance, personnel and administrative problems for which he will be assisted by talented specialists.

CORPORATE CONTROLLER

Age 28-40, business and accounting degrees (Europe and/or U.S.A.), French and English fluency, international experience, familiar with French and Anglo-Saxon accountings and with Electronic Data Processing. Able to set up a monthly management accounting system, to prepare procedures, to execute audit missions, etc. He will supervise the corporate management and legal accounting departments, as well as the controllers of the foreign subsidiaries, and be in charge of our computer.

Nationality for the two jobs indifferent as long as candidates are internationally minded. Salary attractive and commensurate with experience.

Please send application with resume, salary history and recent photo to: A. de SAVIGNY, G.E.M.-HERSENT, 60 Rue de Londres, Paris (8e).

SALES AND MARKETING MANAGER FOR ALL EUROPE

Well established, rapidly growing, U.S. manufacturer looking for professional

\$20,000 PER YEAR GUARANTEE WITH \$50,000 POTENTIAL FOR RIGHT MAN

ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA (OR CONGRESSIONAL) Wants qualified

FIELD MANAGER

for Germany immediately. Individual selected must be able to hire, train, organize, motivate and be top producer in his own right. If you are the man with these proven qualities, call: Mr. Dunn, at Wiesbaden, 35014, or write: Helgestrasse 6, Wiesbaden, Germany.

CHEMICAL PLANT MANAGER

The Netherlands

Unusual professional opportunity and continuing potential with a subsidiary of an NYSE-listed U.S. corporation. This small, growing chemical production facility in The Netherlands is an increasingly important element in our corporate growth and profits.

Plant includes reactors vacuum stripping; drying, recrystallization, milling, blending, formulating and packaging operations.

Plant Manager will assume overall responsibility for product quality, economic evaluations, start-up and control, process design and equipment specification, and product development group.

Must have degree in Ch.E. or Organic Chemistry, and 3-10 years of experience in chemical manufacturing. Some experience in formulation chemistry helpful. Workable knowledge of Dutch language highly desirable.

Attractive salary and benefits, and excellent advancement potential.

Send resume, including salary requirements, in strict confidence, to:

Box D-4179, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Wanted: TEACHER OF GERMAN

to Americans, Grades 6-12, in boys' boarding school in Switzerland. 27 teaching hours per week plus dormitory duty. Room and board provided on campus. Applicant must be single, preferably with previous teaching experience.

Write immediately to: Code 4,644, Messrs. Andersen Ltd., Post Box, CH-4002 Zurich, giving curriculum vitae and return address.

FINANCIAL MANAGER

Swiss, 30, MBA, law degree, fluent English, French, German, seeks position in Financial Management in Geneva-Lausanne area. Write: F 18-113778, Publications, CH-1211 Geneva 3.

EUROPEAN GENERAL MANAGER

39, formerly quadrilingual, Brussels based, technical commercial background, European, African and West-Eastern experience, is looking for a new challenging career opportunity in General Management, Sales or Marketing. Used to extensive travelling. Write: Box D-4174, Herald, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING

Broad-gauged, multilingual Sales Promotion Executive, 5 years solid and successful experience with two major U.S. companies (automotive and leisure), BS graduate, Swiss citizenship, 30, ready for another challenging creative assignment with multinational operation. Write: Box 4450, Herald, Paris.

Wanted: EUROPEAN EXECUTIVE

27-32, multilingual, engineering background, post-graduate training in B.A. degree experience in coordination of multinational operations, inventories, industrial engineering standards, with international consumer goods U.S. Co.; presently in charge of Financial Engineering Department (Corp. Models, Valuation, Capital Budgeting); is looking for CHALLENGING HIGH-LEVEL OPPORTUNITY preferably in Belgium. Accepts extensive travelling. Write: Box D-4146, Herald, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL

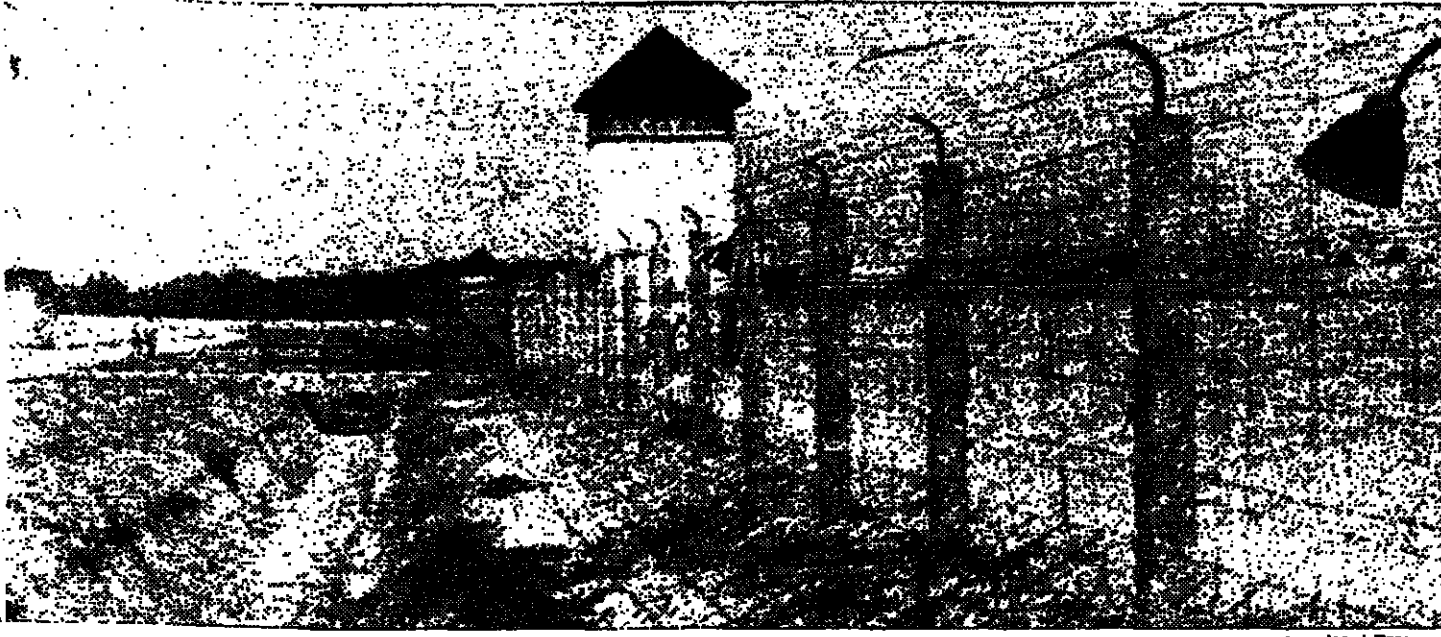
Manager, 46, presently Vienna-based, absolutely fluent German and English, also Spanish and Japanese, proven executive record in development and management of overseas subsidiary (emphasis on sales and marketing), skillful financing and government negotiator, available for employment in responsible position requiring judgment and initiative. Write: Box 1,145, Herald Tribune, Bankgasse 2, Vienna 1.

DYNAMIC & FORWARD LOOKING FRENCH EXECUTIVE

Age 27, ex-naval officer. Post-graduate management course, 6 years experience with renowned Int'l Chemical Corp. fluent German & English, seeks challenging managerial position calling for responsibility & initiative. Write: Box D-4176, Herald, Paris.

THE "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES"

appears Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.



A view of the Dachau concentration camp as it has been preserved since World War II.

A City in 'Upper-Bavaria' Tries to Live Down Its Reputation

DACHAU, West Germany, Sept. 10 (AP).—“Our main problem,” Mayor Lorenz Reitmeyer lamented, “is that when many foreigners hear the name Dachau, they think of nothing else but the concentration camp.”

Dachau is also a city. Nearly three decades after World War II, Dachau's 32,000 residents are still associated with the Nazi concentration camp that perched on the city's outskirts for 12 years.

This explains the residents' ambivalent attitude toward the camp memorial which has attracted 2.6 million visitors since a dedication eight years ago, even though the visitors are non-Germans. Last year, 38 visitors included 14 public school classes from the city of Dachau.

Mayor Reitmeyer represents that segment of Dachau opinion that holds that “one should not forget the terrible past but should be reminded of it.” On the other extreme are those who would rather see all remnants of the camp obliterated.

In between are those like Kurt Goettler, 25-year-old assistant editor of the daily *Dachauer Nachrichten*. He feels that the three existing chapels—Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish—are memorials enough on the camp site.

Barbed Wire Opposed

Mr. Goettler would prefer to see such things as the old watchtowers and barbed-wire fences torn down because, in his view, they keep alive resentment and “make reconciliation impossible.”

From 1933 to 1945, about 265,000 prisoners passed through the camp's main gate, to which was attached the ironic sign, “Work Makes Free.” Records show that 31,951 died through executions, mistreatment and disease. An untold number of others were shot without being registered at the camp or died in transit.

In an era of reconciliation, Dachau remains one of the few West German cities that has been unable to find a sister city partner abroad. Intensive efforts in

France have failed solely because of the stain attached to the name Dachau. Mr. Reitmeyer is convinced. Recently, however, Dachau has tentatively exchanged official delegations with Stoke-on-Trent, England.

‘Upper-Bavaria’

When competing abroad, local sports teams sometimes drop “Dachau” from their names and adopt the more innocuous sounding “Upper-Bavaria.”

Mr. Reitmeyer says he has had to endure strange looks when he has gone abroad, the head of official delegations.

“One feels almost like a criminal himself although... one bears no more guilt than any other German,” the 44-year-old mayor said. “I consider it unjust that Dachau indirectly is burdened by a special guilt although we ourselves suffered a great deal because of what happened here.”

The camp site, three miles from the picturesque old town, was picked by the Nazis because of the availability of buildings left

from a World War I munitions factory.

A former inmate, Richard Tlize, an old-time Communist, now runs a canteen shop across from Dachau's City Hall.

“Basically,” the 62-year-old Mr. Tlize said, “the city is not to blame for what happened at the concentration camp... But it is a fact that Dachau enjoyed an economic upswing with the arrival here of the many SS men and their families—not that Dachauers took part in the exploitation, but businessmen thought along the lines, ‘We are earning money. The rest we don't want to see.’”

To counter adverse opinion, Mr. Reitmeyer has started a campaign to induce concentration camp visitors also to get to know the city. A sign on the edge of the camp visitors' parking lot suggests:

“Visit Dachau, the 1,200-year-old artistic center with its castle and surrounding park offering a splendid view over the countryside.”

Canada Offers Amnesty Plan To Absorb Illegal Immigrants

By William Borders

OTTAWA, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Canada has opened an intensive two-month search for foreigners who are in the country illegally, not to get them out but to welcome them in.

The purpose of the drive, which is being widely publicized here in two dozen languages besides English and French, is to give illegal aliens a last chance to regularize their status—or as one newspaper advertisement puts it, “to make our country your country.”

Between now and Oct. 15, the standards by which resident permits are granted—such things as education and possession of needed skills—are being all but ignored for persons who have already been living here since at least last fall.

“What we're really saying is, look, if you're here in Canada, and you're generally getting along

okay, we're going to let you stay, and we're not going to ask how you got here,” explained J. E. McKenna, who is running the program.

But as the ads make clear, any illegal alien who does not volunteer before the middle of next month runs “a serious risk of being detected and deported without appeal” after that.

No one knows how many immigrants are here illegally. But informed guesses range up to 100,000 or more. In its first few weeks, the government program has attracted 20,000 of them, including many here for as long as 20 or 30 years.

The proportion of Canadians who are of British descent has gradually declined over the years, and it now stands at 44 percent. The remaining 56 percent of the population of 22 million is about equally divided between those with French ancestry and other parts of the world.

How many American citizens will turn themselves in under the temporary immigration amnesty cannot be guessed, but the program is being widely publicized among the young men who fled here during the Vietnam War to avoid the draft.

Most of these young Americans, who number perhaps 10,000 to 20,000, qualified as legal immigrants but there are some here illegally.

Athens Clears 14 Exiled Greeks

ATHENS, Sept. 10 (AP).—Fourteen prominent Greeks living in exile have been cleared of subversion charges by a special military tribunal. The decision could lead to their return to Greece, the newspaper *Vradyni* reported today.

Among the 14 were former ministers Constantine Mitsotakis and George Mylonas and former Athens newspaper publishers Mrs. Helen Vlachos and Mr. Panos Kokkas. Mr. Mitsotakis and Mr. Kokkas live in Paris and Mr. Mylonas and Mrs. Vlachos in London.

The return of Mrs. Vlachos appears to be more difficult because she was deprived of her Greek nationality two years ago for her staunch opposition to the regime.

Vradyni said the court's decision will now permit Greeks stripped of their nationality to apply to the Ministry of Interior to have it restored.

Japan Scotch Imports Show Spirited Growth

LONDON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Japan is now Britain's second biggest customer for Scotch whisky, official statistics showed today. The United States is first.

Scotch shipments to Japan this year are way ahead of last year's corresponding period by 228 percent in volume and 246 percent in value—\$6 million gallons worth \$10.9 million. The growth is due to a lowering of the Japanese duty rate in 1972, the devaluation of the pound against the yen and extra sales efforts by both exporters and importers, a spokesman for the industry said.

Cholera Declines In Italy, May Be Contained Now

NAPLES, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Health officials reported a drop in the number of new cholera cases today as the outbreak entered its 14th day.

But they were guarded about expressing a judgment on whether the outbreak was under control. In the Adriatic port of Bari, an official said it was feared that such an announcement would make Italians relax their precautions against the disease.

The number of dead stood at 24. There have been 15 deaths in the Naples area, seven in Bari and one near Rome.

However, in Palermo, Sicily, health officials reported that a 46-year-old man held in quarantine as a cholera suspect had died. An autopsy was scheduled to determine the exact cause of death. There has been no confirmed cholera case on Sicily, although hospital patients are under observation.

In Naples, officials said the number of confirmed or suspected cholera patients still hospitalized had dropped by more than a third to 197. In Bari, only one new patient was admitted yesterday for a total of 262.

Bleeding Continues, King's Doctor Says

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 10 (UPI).—King Gustaf VI Adolf, 90, is suffering from continuous internal bleeding and his condition remains “very serious,” one of his personal physicians said tonight.

A medical bulletin issued by Dr. Albert Brume said: “The stomach bleeding reported two days ago still continues but the loss of blood has been compensated for.”

But he said, “The continuous bleeding naturally constitutes, after three weeks, a very serious symptom.”

Rubber Heart Kept U.S. Calf Alive 26 Days

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 10 (UPI).—A calf that lived more than 26 days with a silicone rubber heart has died at the University Medical Center here, a spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the 300-pound calf died late yesterday. He said the former record for survival with a mechanical heart was 18 days.

Pompidou Leaves On Trip to China

PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou left here by air today for Peking, the first West European head of state to make an official visit to Communist China.

Mr. Pompidou's visit will extend through next Monday. Plans are still not fully announced but he is expected to meet Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

Mrs. Pompidou was staying home because her doctors advised her not to undertake air travel.

In Moscow, France was warned in the press not to let its relations with China “be aimed at any third country.” This carried a statement on the Pompidou trip by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist party, who accused China of being against détente and disarmament.

Shark Kills Escapee

HONG KONG, Sept. 10 (AP).—Tsang Kai-shing, 30, escapee from China, was killed by a shark while swimming to Hong Kong in his flight yesterday, police reported. He was the second refugee known to have been killed by a shark this year.

220 U.S. Newspapers to Carry College Course in Humanities

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 10 (UPI).—Beginning late this month, newspaper readers will be given an opportunity to take college course, with or without academic credit, under a novel experiment in adult education sponsored by the federal government.

The University of California at San Diego has set up the project and has been given \$96,000 for its first year's operation by the National Endowment for the Humanities, created by Congress in 1965.

Billed somewhat misleadingly by the endowment as “college courses by newspaper,” the home study program has enlisted 220 newspapers to introduce the humanities course, entitled “America and the Future of Man,” and to encourage readers to undertake more intensive study.

A total of 155 colleges and universities have agreed to accept and direct the work of those seeking undergraduate credit for their off-campus study.

Starting the week of Sept. 30, participating newspapers will begin publishing on a weekly basis a series of 20 lectures, each

of about 1,400 words, in which prominent scholars will discuss different aspects of the subject.

To obtain the full course, the newspaper reader must purchase a \$10 kit of supplementary materials, including 50 additional lectures and articles, a study guide, self-tests and a Monopoly-like game called “The Future.”

Contact Sessions

If the student wants college credit for his work, he might enroll with the extension department of a nearby college or university taking part in the project, pay a course fee of \$35 or \$45 and attend two evening “contact sessions” with an instructor. Examinations will be given at midterm and at the conclusion of the 20-week course.

The 20 articles, written by a “faculty” of college professors, will deal with history, psychology, sociology, social ethics and political science—and their relationships to such scientific fields as genetics and biology.

The first newspaper “lecture” will be a general introduction to the course by Dr. Daniel Bell, professor of sociology at Harvard. In the second and third articles, Dr. Carl Degler of Stanford University and Dr. Oscar Handlin of Harvard will survey American history.

The 220 newspapers that will publish the lectures include publications in Puerto Rico, Switzerland, West Germany, the Netherlands and Canada. The International Herald Tribune is not participating in the program.

The 155 colleges and universities range from Crowley's Ridge College in Arkansas to Yale, Fordham and Syracuse.

The newspaper reader, after purchasing the \$10 study kit, may enroll for credit with one of the institutions at any time up to midpoint of the 20 weekly articles.

No Bones Broken By Princess Anne In Fall in Russia

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Sept. 10 (AP).—A doctor X-rayed Princess Anne's sore shoulder today and it was learned that she suffered broken bones in a heavy fall during the European equestrian championships in Kiev, Russia.

The 23-year-old daughter of Queen Elizabeth II drove straight to an infirmary here after returning from the Soviet Union with her father, Prince Philip.

The princess, due to marry Capt. Mark Phillips in November, was thought to have broken her collarbone in the fall that ruined her chances of remaining European champion in three-day horse trials.

But a Buckingham Palace spokesman announced: “The X-ray examination showed that no bones had been broken.”

Princess Anne, who was limping slightly and wearing a silk scarf sling on her right arm, later drove to Balmoral Castle.

Russia Assails Senate Over Radio Financing

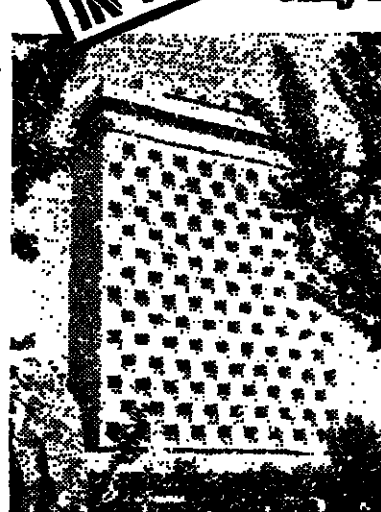
MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (AP).—The Communist Party paper *Pravda* has condemned the U.S. Senate for voting additional funds recently for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

Radio Liberty broadcasts primarily to the Soviet Union, with a heavy emphasis on what is not reported in the official press, and Radio Free Europe broadcasts to Eastern Europe.

CHUNN EST. 1923
Perfumes, Cosmetics, Grooming
43 Rue Richer, Paris
Tel. 01-26-12-12

IN TEHRAN

Sheraton has a new hotel only 10 minutes from downtown.



Single rooms from U.S. \$17-\$24*

Located in picturesque North Tehran, the Arya-Sheraton Hotel is only a 10-minute drive from downtown. And 15 minutes from the airport.

Olympic size pool. Dining and dancing in the rooftop Peacock Supper Club with its fantastic views of the city. Complete meeting facilities. Lobby shopping arcade with banking, travel agency and car rental services and Iranian handicrafts shop.

For immediate reservations, call
U.K. Freefone 2067
Amsterdam 23.65.65
Brussels 12.30.78
Copenhagen (01) 14 35 35
Dusseldorf 1.46.51
Frankfurt 29.22.15
Hamburg 34.24.45
Lisbon 56.39.11
Madrid 222-6357
Milan 65.00.47
Munich 44.98.11
Paris 225.42.63
Stockholm (08) 14 26 00
Or have your travel agent call.



Arya-Sheraton Hotel
SHERATON HOTELS & MOTOR INNS, A WORLDWIDE SERVICE OF THE
AVENUE PAHLAVI AT BLJAN, TEHRAN, IRAN TELEPHONE 68-3021

*Based on Rls 1295-Rls 1830 including service charge.

Via Larvin
The new perfume by Larvin

New Products and Processes

Your company may be sitting on a new product or process that's worth a fortune. One sure way to find out is through Patents International Affiliates (a publicly traded company with \$2.7 million capital)—the world's leading firm in the new technology transfer field.

PIA has successfully marketed and licensed new products all over the world, and has the capital, manpower, and ex-

perience needed to put new products into profitable action. For information, call or write to the office nearest you. Looking for new products? You can now get an up-to-the-minute monthly printout from PIA's new PATINDEX—the computerized data bank of new product information from all over the world. This service has never before been available to industry.



Patents International Affiliates Ltd.

London: 110 St. Martin's Lane. Tel.: 336-3599 Geneva: 47 Bis Route de Florissant. Tel.: 475-755
U.S.A.: 540 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel.: (212) 755-3500 Miami: 8 Via Cardano. Tel.: 850-563
Tokyo: Roppongi Kyodo Building 5-5-1, Roppongi Minato-Ku. Tel.: 403-9251 Paris: 33 Rue Galilee. Tel.: 533-4779
Montreal: 1110 Sherbrooke Street West. Tel.: (514) 285-1221 Frankfurt: Unterlindau 65. Tel.: 729-747



Emery has more planes than Russia.

That's right. Emery Air Freight has 6,257 planes at its disposal. A number of them are for that matter, any airline can't match. Because that figure represents every single international plane that carries freight.

And every single international plane that carries freight is on Emery planes.

You see, at Emery, we reserve space on every key flight of every key airline, every day.

Now you're probably wondering what all those staggering pieces of information mean to you. Simply stated, it means that nobody—repeat, nobody—can get your package from where it is to where you want it faster than Emery Air Freight can.

Nor can anybody handle your shipments with more safety than Emery. That's because of our Emcon computer system for tracking shipments. What Emcon does is tell you exactly where your shipment is from the time we pick it up to the time we deliver it.

Incidentally, we spend more than \$5,000,000 a year maintaining and servicing our Emcon system and our closest competitor is no closer than five years away from having anything even close to it.

Now that you know our speed and safety stories, we'd like to tell you a little about our service.

When Emery is your freight forwarder, you have a worldwide network of more than 100 offices available to you on a day and night basis, every day of the week.

If Emery sounds like the air freight company you should be doing business with, why not make a call to the Emery office nearest you.

Emery Air Freight

We're the best because we're the fastest and the safest.

Mr. Nixon's program would emphasize the production and use of American oil and the utilization of other energy sources at certain environmental risks. The question, of course, is whether these risks are less dangerous than those of becoming increasingly dependent upon, say, the oil of the Middle East, where the sellers are boosting prices, increasingly local ownership of producing facilities and tacking on a variety of political costs.

This will mean some hard decisions—including the possible use of reserves which the armed forces want to keep for military emergencies—and may result in some costly mistakes. But for the United States to avert its eyes from the consequences of dependency on other lands might entail even harder decisions in the very near future, in terms of financial and political cost, as well as recurrent shortages at the will of governments that have no liking for America.

Unfortunately, the optimism stirred by that earlier overture has now been counteracted by newly announced decisions of the Indian government. These can only be viewed as gratuitous slaps at the United States, calculated to slow the difficult task of

The immediate effect of this shortsighted decision will be to inflict serious damage on a scholarly interchange that has been of great value to both countries. No less serious will be the renewed skepticism many Americans will feel about the sincerity of New Delhi's recent protestations of a desire for improved relations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Behind the major reaction to the cholera outbreak is the happy fact that Italy, like the rest of Europe and North America, is normally free of this terrible disease. Cholera once was a dread killer in these areas. The United States alone suffered 50,000 deaths from cholera in 1866, of which 2,000 took place in New York City. But advances in public health—especially the provision of clean, safe water, milk and food—have now made the disease a rarity here and in other industrialized countries.

A strict emphasis upon cleanliness and sanitation in the preparation and handling of food and drink is essential if cholera is to remain a rarity in the developed countries. The cholera vaccine is useful, but its efficacy is estimated to be only 50 to 60 percent. Fortunately, modern medicine can treat cholera effectively. Through use of such weapons as antibiotics and the administration of saline solutions to combat cholera-caused dehydration, the death rate from cholera can be cut to 1 percent or less.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Among all the European leaders, Mr. Pompidou is the one whose views—especially those he voiced this summer—run the largest chance of catching the attention of Mr. Chou En-lai. The president did not criticize openly the results of the Nixon-Brezhnev "summit" in June, but he refused to sound the joyful chants that the Big Two—above all Mr. Brezhnev—would have liked him to sing regarding their agreement. The Chinese government's chief, who has called the Soviet-American accord on the prevention of a nuclear war a "scrap of paper" and who seems to have cooled off his relations with the United States since Mr. Brezhnev's visit to San Clemente, will not be unhappy about finding a receptive visitor.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

He is fighting back to regain enough popular sympathy, if not support, to leave him some room for political maneuver. Whether or not he succeeds, he now has one advantage over his critics: The longer Watergate and its satellite scandals grind on the less chance there is of keeping indignation about them at white heat. Boredom is the presidential aide Mr. Nixon can really count on.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

September 11, 1898

GENEVA—The Empress of Austria was assassinated this afternoon by an Italian anarchist. Her Majesty left the Hotel Beau Rivage and was walking to the steamer landing, when a man suddenly struck her to the heart with a stiletto. She was first taken on board a steamer and then conveyed on an improvised litter to the hotel. The murderer is soon to be tried.

September 11, 1932

NEW YORK—The meeting of the North and South American giants, Jack Dempsey and Luis Angel Firpo, at the Polo Grounds next Friday evening gives every indication of being another of those "battles of the century," and the advance sale indicates that 90,000 fight fans will look on while science, strength and brain meet in a brawl.



The Israeli reaction to this situation has taken several directions. In this election year, the ruling Labor party coalition has decided to take a step toward a tougher policy on the crucial question of Israeli presence in the occupied territories. At the same

Although he puts his dream forward with extraordinary eloquence and is quite popular personally, Eliav's position is not strong right now. He admits that the tide is running with Davan.

Most people feel that the next four years will not see any negotiated settlement. The choice, then, is between moving forward—literally—into the West Bank or standing still. And, feeling stronger than ever before and feeling less reliant on the United States, the Israelis have apparently decided to move forward.

tiate—and particularly if Jordan and Israel continue to maintain the odd, quiet understanding which now marks their relationship—my guess is that the West Bank and Gaza will remain under Israeli control for a long time, and, as time goes by, the Israeli presence in the area will grow. Some people will lament this as a trend away from negotiations, but in their absence it is an inevitable trend.

Mr. Holbrooke is editor of Foreign Policy magazine. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

NEW YORK—Henry Kissinger will of course be confirmed, and should be, in spite of the fact that the questioning of him by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was dominated by Sen. Fulbright, who has taken the position that, actually, there is very little to be preferred as between the United States and the Soviet Union. Both are superpowers

that like to strut their stuff, and parade their navies about in the Mediterranean. Mr. Kissinger's view of the world is a little different, even as one might say that the view of European developments during the thirties as held by Winston Churchill was a little different from the view of Mr. Chamberlain.

Though there is no settled doctrine on what exactly the Senate should be guided by in passing on presidential appointments, it is conceded that in foreign affairs the President's desires are pretty nearly paramount, a reason for recoiling at the vindictive treatment of Ambassador Godley a month ago for the sin of carrying out his instructions while ambassador to Laos.

The interesting public question about Henry Kissinger is raised in a current book review written by Richard Whalen, formerly though very briefly, a speech-writer for Mr. Nixon. Mr. Whalen is the author of the famous book about Joe Kennedy, a conservative intellectual who now pronounces on the foreign policy of Nixon-Kissinger with great pessimism.

It is his view that the detachment of these men, one a reclusive middle-American, the other a gregarious American, manqué adds up to no grounded idea about what the American people desire in the way of a foreign policy. And that therefore Mr. Kissinger's grandly schematic designs: — pit China against Russia, deal with China for so long as Russia threatens her, help Russia economically in return for mutual disarmament—will collapse. Already there are the obvious weaknesses: the wheat deal was a fiasco, the Russians are MIAWING their weapons, the Chinese are at work on an intercontinental missile.

Moreover, Whalen contends, the weakening of the United States dollar, a subject that supremely bores Nixon-Kissinger, is a solid index of the reduction in American prestige. When the dollar shone like gold, the respect and admiration of the peoples of the world was heliocentric, and we made our way confidently. With the collapse of the dollar, the ambitious ending to the In-

For example, governments will tend to tailor safety standards to fit the experience of their own nation's manufacturers. You can not ban standards; you can provide rules and consultative procedures for managing them among nations.

The need for better rules is evident from the frequent clashes of governments over these trade questions. Trade frictions touch sensitive domestic nerves. And, if the international commitments are ambiguous, governments will always tend to ease the domestic sensitivities and ignore the effects on others. It is an iron law of international trade that all of us tend to export not only our products but also our domestic problems.

The rapid increase in the international mobility of know-how of people and of products is another of the new facts of competitive life. Compared with earlier eras, foreign products can now capture significant shares of domestic markets almost overnight.

In the future, this problem of adjustment to new sources of competition will grow as the poorer nations around the world begin to industrialize success-

Looking at these matters of rules and procedures as well as traditional trade barriers, the United States government has therefore suggested that there be two concurrent objectives of new trade talks: further liberalization of trade and reform of the system.

What this means is big tariff cuts, reduction or harmonization of nontariff barriers and development of new rules.

So far, so good. But the problems of the world economy are not going to be solved by trade negotiations alone. And the United States will not be able to negotiate effectively without a broader strategy which takes into account monetary and investment issues and special problems like energy and food supply.

Circumstances are changing and the traditional trade concerns are rapidly fading in relative importance.

When I traveled for the President to Europe, Japan and Canada a few months ago, ministers listened politely to our list of trade problems and objectives. Then they often became excited about the more pressing problem of energy—oil from the Middle East, gas from the Soviet Union, nuclear energy and research, what to do in times of energy shortages.

And when one travels now, the agricultural question is no longer simply how to liberalize trade but how to guarantee stable food supplies and moderate prices among the potential ups and downs of the world market. This will, in my view, require among other things vastly improved systems of international economic intelligence of both supply and demand factors.

Similarly, the United States government argued hotly in 1971 for dealing with trade and monetary matters together, because the problems overlapped and because actions in one field could offset results achieved in the other. Europeans argued against such a linkage.

Thus, the recent series of exchange-rate adjustments has altered both competitive circumstances and the environment for trade negotiation markedly. Our global trade balance is obviously improving.

The worst imbalance had been in the United States-Japan trade—with the deficit between these two running at more than \$4 billion annually only a year ago.

There has now been a turnaround, and a deficit between \$1.5 billion and \$3 billion is in sight. This we can live with—especially if we want Japan, as we should, to take a major role in multilateral aid to less-developed countries.

Even more than further trade liberalization, I would add parenthetically that our trade balance with Japan will be more affected by how intelligently and aggressively U.S. manufacturers tailor their products and market-penetration effort to the "super" market that Japan will increasingly become—some say a trillion-dollar economy by 1980.

Mr. Peterson, former secretary of commerce and special representative of the President, is chairman of Lehman Brothers, the investment bankers.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Caviar: A Long Way From the 5-Cent Beer

DURING that period in the recent history of the United States when a display of healthy rusticity was politically profitable, a Southern congressman held up to public scorn the effete servants of the State Department for such undemocratic practices as wearing striped pants and eating "fish eggs." Eating fish eggs is as American as fried rice, but what this defender of egalitarianism had in mind was caviar.

Shakespeare would have agreed that caviar is not a food of the common people. "The play," he had Hamlet say, "pleased not the million; 'twas caviar to the general." In the 18th and 19th centuries, it was associated with aristocracy. In the late 19th and 20th, with luxury. "Caviar," a French expert wrote recently, "is the most expensive food in the world. It could be sold by the karat."

Caviar has not always been so costly. It was once inexpensive enough in the United States to be a common item on free lunch counters of saloons. Its salubrious qualities, which anyone could have access by buying a 5-cent beer (a price which indicates how long ago that was), it is on record that in 1899, French caviar cost 20 centimes a kilo, but the price rose until just before World War I it had reached 40 centimes, a trifling expense, weight for weight, that bread.

Disappearing Sturgeon

Those times have gone forever. For the present, astronomical costs of caviar is to a considerable extent a function of rarity, and it is getting rarer all the time. Caviar comes from the sturgeon, a fish which has not changed its structure since prehistoric times and is particularly ill-fitted

to cope with modern pollution.

In the last century, sturgeon populated in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the North Sea, the large inland lakes and many of the great rivers of the world; today it is rare, if not extinct, in most of its former waters. There used to be British caviar; there is none now. The United States had a flourishing caviar industry at the beginning of this century; it has disappeared. France still produces a restricted amount of caviar, 90 percent less than 10 years ago. Italy is still making a small amount of caviar from sturgeon taken near the mouth of the Po, but their numbers are dwindling as industrial concentration increases.

For the moment, Black Sea sturgeon are resisting more effectively, but even so, production there is no more than one-tenth of that obtained in the Caspian, the sole remaining important source of caviar. The other great Russian lakes are virtually out of business. Even in the Caspian, the world's largest saltwater lake, the take is decreasing. In 1967 alone, oil and other industrial wastes discharged into that sea killed more than half a million sturgeon, and in the spring of 1970 there was a caviar shortage in Russia.

The ancient does not seem to have known caviar. Athens sent ships into the Black Sea to bring back salt fish, but there is no record of an importation of caviar. The Romans ate the Po fish they called the *adana*, today's *adana* or *sturgeon*, a true sturgeon, but apparently did not discover that its eggs were edible. The first appearance of caviar in Italy seems to date from the Middle Ages, when the citizens of Ferrara discovered that the Jews of their ghetto were flocking

Stalin, who used to get two fifths of the best. Who is eating it now?



to the Po in May and June, when the sturgeon were running upstream to spawn, to net them for their eggs.

The Jews of Ferrara must have had some subtle Talmudic among them who had been able to interpret Leviticus XI, 9-10, in a fashion that permitted them to maintain that the prohibition against eating sturgeon did not extend to the eggs. Only fish provided with scales are prohibited to Jews by their dietary laws and sturgeons, armored with bony plates instead of scales, are therefore not kosher. Orthodox Jews today refuse to eat caviar, but they do eat salmon roe, from a fish provided with scales.

Enter Snobbery

"Caviar is the richest and most delicate of hors d'oeuvre," wrote the great French chef Escoffier; as such it gave rise to a snobism akin to that which attends wine. The French were guilty of developing this snobbery in the serving of caviar, originally more justifiable on grounds of elegance, and now tradition, than on those of gastronomy.

"The plate should be of fine crystal," one gourmet insists, which seems agreeable, but not essential; gastronomically, it does make sense when it is added that the plate should be chilled; caviar tastes better at low temperatures, between 35 and 40 degrees Fahrenheit. It is decreed also that it should be ladled out of its container with a silver spoon, for baser metals would harm its flavor, a debatable assertion; some esthetes go so far as to insist on a utensil of mother of pearl, or, as a modernist has recently suggested, one hopes with tongue in cheek, plastic. Caviar should be spooned out onto the plate with great care so as not to break the eggs, lest it become oily, one is told; no doubt it is prettier with the grains unbroken, but since it is only seconds away from being crushed between the teeth, it can be doubted that this makes much difference to the taste.

The high price of caviar is not solely the result of rarity. Its preparation is painstaking, which means that the result is costly. There are problems all along the line, beginning as soon as the female sturgeon is taken from the water. A thrashing fish weighing hundreds of pounds is difficult to handle, yet the eggs must be removed as quickly as possible so that they will be fresh. Accordingly, the fish is immediately bled from an incision made under the last caudal fin to sap her strength. Thus weakened, she is ripped open alive to get the eggs out, with an unconsciousness of the feelings of fish which man has consistently displayed. The eggs must then be freed of bits of gray fat and fibrous matter. For the most expensive types of caviar at least, this is not merely hand work, it is fingertip work, and costs accordingly.

With the salting, the caviar maker then finds himself transfixed on the two horns of a dilemma: The more salt he puts in, the safer he will be from spoilage; but the less he puts in, the better the taste will be—and,

consequently, the higher the price. Premium caviar is marketed under the name of Malossol, the Russian for, precisely, "lightly salted."

The best caviar in the world is supposed to be what is called golden caviar, which comes from a species of sturgeon called the sterlet, of which the total annual take now is only about 44 pounds. In Imperial Russia, all golden caviar taken on the czar's territories went to him; in Stalin's day, he received two fifths of all golden caviar, the Shah of Iran received two fifths and the remaining one fifth was the apportionment of the chairman of the Iranian-Soviet Fisheries Company, a coveted job. "The Shah still gets all the Iranian golden caviar," I have no idea who gets the Russian share.

The varieties of caviar available to common mortals are as follows:

Beluga, named for the sturgeon which produces it, is the most expensive, the rarest and the largest. The enormous Beluga can reach a length of 14 feet and a weight of 2,200 pounds.

Osetrova, also named for the species which provides it, is second in price, rarity and the size of its eggs.

Sevruga, again the fish's name, is the least expensive, the most plentiful, and has the smallest eggs. Pressed caviar is usually made from a mixture of Osetrova and Sevruga eggs, especially at the end of the season, left over because they were bruised or broken in processing, or were naturally too fragile to remain whole and present an attractive appearance; or seemed too oily; or, being so ripe as to be on the point of hatching, had skins too tender to resist packaging and travel. These eggs are heavily salted and crushed into solid bricks called *Pajusnaya*, a process which makes this form of caviar seem especially black. It costs about a fourth as much as Osetrova.

The order in which these different kinds of caviar are valued—from the largest to the smallest eggs, with the pressed brick at the bottom of the ladder—is the order of desirability when caviar is playing its role as a status symbol, served by a host to impress his guests—the snob order, if you wish.

The biggest eggs look as if they ought to taste the best, but in the opinion of many connoisseurs, the taste order, curious as that may seem, is almost exactly the opposite of the price order. In the Caspian area, the sturgeon fishermen maintain that Osetrova eggs are firmer and have at least as fine a taste as Beluga; many of them prefer Sevruga, precisely because it is less subtle in flavor; their enthusiastic caviar eaters want the characteristic taste to be as pronounced as possible, as it is in Sevruga, and damn finess!

Finally, the Russians themselves, who ought to know (along with the Greeks, in caviar country too), actually prefer pressed caviar, the cheapest of all.

© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled: "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

WINE: Some Ideas on Fighting Rising Prices

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Sept. 10 (UPI)—A trip to the wine merchant is one of life's most enjoyable chores—up to the moment of discovery that stunning Chablis you bought last month for 20 francs now costs 5 francs more.

Short of drinking less wine or buying in bulk, unless you know something about the many problems of bottling and are prepared to run the risk of spoiling a barrelful of wine, the only practical solution to rising costs is looking for cheaper wines for day-to-day drinking and buying only a few bottles of expensive favorites for special occasions.

This serves a double purpose—you save money and if enough people follow this system the price of the greats might just go down.

The difficulty lies in finding a reasonably priced yet similar wine with which to replace the expensive one. Fortunately, many wines do, in fact, have cousins that can easily pass for the original at a far lower price.

This applies basically only to regional appellations. There is no way at any price you can replace a Lalou or a Lafite from a good year.

Relatively Unknown

Even a good unclassified growth of the Medoc (15 to 20 francs) can be an expensive proposition. If you hunt around in the relatively unknown and hence inexpensive Côtes de Bourg, however, you may come up with some surprisingly good wines. Served from a carafe they will readily be taken for Medoc—and good Medoc—by your friends.

Much the same is true for Pomerol, Néac, Lalande de Pomerol and even Côtes de Canon-Fronsac resemble Pomerol, sometimes enough to be taken for the real thing, and always at a considerable saving.

A less expensive replacement for Saint-Emilion can easily be found among the outlying regions: Saint-Georges-Saint-Emilion, Montagne-Saint-Emilion, Lussac-Saint-Emilion, Puisseguin-Saint-Emilion, Fargues-Saint-Emilion and Sablès-Saint-Emilion.

Many areas in the Loire Valley and elsewhere are now producing extraordinarily fine, smoky, dry wines from the Sauvignon grape, the same variety that makes well-known Sancerre and Pouilly-Fumé at about 15 francs—two and three times the price. In many cases the Sauvignon can even be superior to the more famous appellations.

The same thing is true of the Chardonnay grape. At Chablis it produces a delightfully crisp

and steely wine but for a third the price a Chardonnay from the Haut-Poitou can be nearly as satisfying.

Pouilly-Fuissé (about 20 francs), another justly famous white Burgundy produced in very limited quantities is surrounded by some very fine similar Macons, especially the Macon-Villages such as Macon-Vire and Macon-Lugny, again at half the price.

A substitute for other Burgundy whites such as Meursault, Puligny-Montrachet and the like is Aligoté (25 francs), a wine made from the grape of the same name. Most growers of the famous whites have a few Aligoté vines and the resulting wine of ten carries a distinct taste of the soil where it is grown.

There is no truly satisfactory substitute for the great reds of

Burgundy, made from the Pinot Noir grape, except perhaps excess, declassified production from famous growths, in which case it is the same wine. A Bourgogne Passe-Tous-Grains (two thirds made from Gamay grapes, one third from Pinot Noir) is not really good enough to stand in for a pure Pinot Noir from Volnay, Nuits-Saint-Georges or Corton (minimum 50 francs).

Beaujolais Substitutes

However, for Beaujolais, some of whose better growths can go for upwards of 15 francs, there are cheaper substitutes. The Gamay grape that goes into Beaujolais does very well under its own name in the Loire Valley, at half or less the price. Another attractive replacement is the new appellation *contrôle* Côtes du Ventoux from the

Rhone, not a Gamay but none-the-less light, fresh and fruity. In the Rhone Valley a good Lirac (about 10 francs), can often stand up to a Châteauneuf-du-Pape just as a fine Crozes-Hermitage, Cornas or Saint-Joseph can often substitute for more famous Hermitage and Côte Rôtie, with savings of 50 to 200 percent.

There are also many inexpensive sparkling wines from nearly every region of France, but if you drink champagne every day you can afford it, and if you drink it only on special occasions you can also afford the real thing. This will no doubt infuriate producers of sparkling Burgundy, Saumur, Vouvray, Cahors and the like, all perfectly decent wines, but you have to draw the line somewhere.

The Paris Fashion World Comes Home From Holiday

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 10 (UPI)—After the August slumber, the Paris fashion scene is slowly coming back to life, but instead of a clear-cut picture, it is a patchwork.

Caron is negotiating with Loris Azaro to launch a new perfume. Mr. Azaro said its name might be *Razzia*. The perfume would follow current fashion trends and would be directed at fashionable women. Voluptuous? Right.

Gimbel-Sols is having a French birthday party for its New York store opened a year ago at 88th Street and Lexington Avenue. Representing France during their French fortnight (until Sept. 23) are Régine, who will launch the show with a party at the store, Jeanne Armes and their collection of sculptural "creels," producer Raymond Danon for the French movie industry and American-born Vicky Tiel or Paris fashions.

Seven, a Paris gallery specializing in jewelry by contemporary artists, is having a "Grands Bijoux, Grands Artistes" show from Oct. 2 to Oct. 22. The display includes Picasso, Dalí, Calder, Ernst, Georges Mathieu, Ray, Cesar, Fontana, Mattia, de Saint Phalle, Penalba, Lalanne, Takis, Soto, Pomodoro, Arp and Brauner.

All the jewels are made of gold and precious stones. Some of them will be on sale, the others on loan from private collectors or the artists themselves. Seven is at 231 Rue Saint-Honore.

Meanwhile, in Brussels, an enterprising fashion consultant, Marion Lang-Rothstein, is putting together a French-American fashion show with the hope of selling the best of each country to the Benelux country. The show, to be held Sept. 19 at Salle Willems, Galerie Louise, will feature Helmut Lang, Oscar de la Renta and Pauline Trigère for

the United States and Yves Saint Laurent, Dior, Chanel, Torrente and Givenchy for France. The trial show will be held for 500 prospective customers and, if it goes well, the clothes will be put on sale at Barbara Courure, a boutique at 4 Galerie Louise.

Newcomers to Paris might find it helpful to join the Women of the American Church in a crash course on Paris—how to catch up with such information as how to shop with metric weights and measures, come with different customs, find doctors and dentists, make friends in neighborhoods and meet other English-speaking women. Offered without charge by the women of the church, it is open to all newcomers regardless of nationality and religion. For more information, contact Mrs. Stephen H. Rogers, Tel. 870-80-81.

The first gala of the season will be the premiere Sept. 25 of Franco Zeffirelli's film "Brother Sun, Sister Moon," given for cancer research and presided over by Mrs. Georges Pompidou. Another Georges Cravenne spectacular, it will be the first movie ever to be shown in the Sainte Chapelle, followed by supper in the Gothic masterpiece on Paris's Ile de la Cité.

ARTS AGENDA

Two works by the American composer Stanley Welner will have their first performances Sept. 11 at the Centre Culturel Jacques Franck in Brussels. The composer will be the violinist and Viviane Frank the violist in the Duo Concertant for Violin and Viola (Opus 49) and another work to be performed will be the String Quartet No. 1.

The opera season of the Darmstadt Staatstheater will begin Sept. 9 with a new production of Verdi's "Don Carlo," with Hans Wewane conducting, Harro Dieckmann staging and Rudolf Fischer the designer. On Sept. 21, Antonio de Almeida will be the conductor for a new production of Rossini's "Barber of Seville," which will be staged by Nikolaus Szilberger, with sets and costumes by Peter Schütz.

Paul-Louis Weiller, member of the French Académie des Beaux-Arts, has established a prize of 20,000 francs to be awarded to the beginning of 1974 for a bust. The competition is open to living sculptors without restriction as to nationality or age. Information concerning other details of the competition is available from the secretariat of the academy, 23 Quai de Conti, 75001 Paris.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, history and religious work, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet. Box 100746, Free Press, 200 W. 31st St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

Wally Findlay

Galleries International
2, av. Maitignon - Paris 8^e

september festival of arts

featuring artists represented exclusively by our galleries
GIMBAR - MICHEL HENRY - LE PHU
KLUGE - SEBIRE - MAIR - NOVDA
REYNOLDS - ANKES - ADRIEN ANDREOLI
APRIL - ADRIEN BEICH - CASSIONE
PUCHE - DUPIC - FABIEN - FILLON
FRANKLIN - GARY - JESSIE
LUTHER - OLIVIER - PALICIO - PERRO
LUTHER - PALICIO - PERRO - VERDIER
WU - YU - ZAO DAY

WALLY QUADRAS: portraits
ALAN WASSIGNOL: sculptures

special showing
PISSARRO
1884 - 1872

JEFF - CAMOIN
DUFFY - VALTAT
Impressionists
Impressionists
Tel. 225-70-74
Mon-Fri 10am-7pm



The Eterna Sonic! Perfection in electronic timekeeping. Split second precision even under the most rigorous conditions! Never needs winding! Just change the battery once a year. Whatever your taste in watches there is one for you in our exciting new Eterna Sonic range!

ETERNA SONIC with the balanced tuning fork

In the U.S.: Eterna Watch Company of America Inc., 315 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10001
In Canada: Henry Brils & Sons (Montreal) Ltd., 1240 Phillips Square, Montreal 111

Representations in over 140 countries

When you're always flying from one problem to another, you deserve a little understanding.

Travelling for business is never easy.

You rush out of a tough meeting. Fight the traffic. Finally get to the airport just in time to catch your flight.

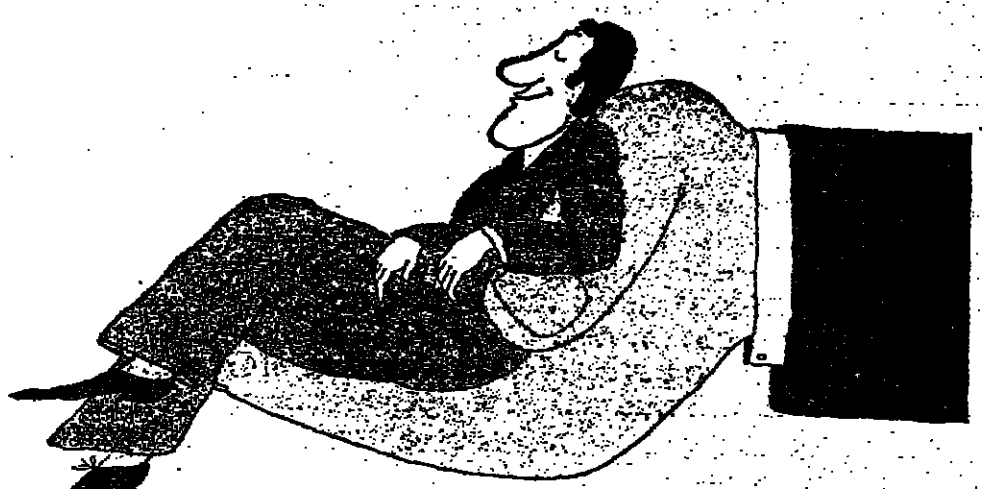
And what can you expect when you arrive? More of the same.

Obviously Air France can't change all that. But we understand how hectic and difficult your life can be. So we do everything we can to make the part of it you spend with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means the attention

you deserve. Service and entertainment when you want it. Or the choice to work or rest undisturbed. Maybe it can be summed up best by the *savoir-vivre* that knows the value of a smile.

AIR FRANCE



Air France understands

(Continued on Page 11)

هكذا من الأدب

London & Continental Bankers Ltd.

The new Merchant Bank combining London financial
skills with continental market expertise

is now open for business at
26 King Street, London EC2V 8HU
Telephone: 01-606 0781, Telex: 88 58 26 / 88 58 27

The Bank is under the management of
Mr. E. Clifton-Brown,
Executive Directors:
Mr. D. O. Faulkner
Mr. O. M. P. Kenyon-Slaney
Mr. K. Rolfach

Shareholders are:

Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse, Frankfurt/M.
Andelsbanken A.m.b.A., Copenhagen
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, Strasbourg
Centrale Rabobank, Utrecht
Centrale Raiffeisenkas van de
Belgische Boerenbond (CERA), Leuven
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG, Wien
Osuuspankki Keskuspankki Oy, Helsinki
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., London

American Stock Exchange Trading

Union Action Planned On Goodrich Closures

GHENT, Belgium, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ).—Belgian, Dutch and West German trade unions are planning international action to stop the B.F. Goodrich-controlled Vredstein tire company from closing four plants in their countries, Belgian trade union sources said yesterday.

The Holland-based company is planning to close in December its 180-worker Ghent plant making transporting belts. It is reportedly also planning to close down two plants in Holland and one in Germany because of competition from Japan and Eastern Europe. A final decision on closing the four plants is expected from

A final decision on closing the four plants is expected from

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Art Buchwald

The President's Brother

WASHINGTON.—The startling revelation last week that President Nixon had tapped the telephone of his own brother, Donald Nixon, has caused great concern among civil libertarians. If a president can tap his own brother without a court order, their thinking goes, no one in this country is safe.

But there is a school of legal opinion that maintains the Fourth Amendment guarantee of right of privacy and of protection against search and seizure do not cover blood relatives of high government officials.

The leader of this school is the great constitutional lawyer, Prof. Clemente, who wrote the definitive book on President Millard Fillmore's wiretapping activities, titled "He Ain't Heavy, He's My Brother."

Prof. Clemente told me: "The Supreme Court has ruled on many occasions that it is perfectly legal for a president to tap his brother's telephone in the interests of national security. In the case of President Fillmore, the President suspected his brother Dillard was getting kickbacks from slaves who were working on government projects in the South. Fillmore ordered the Secret Service to tap his brother's lines. When the Washington Post broke the story, Fillmore's press secretary announced the tap had been placed on Dillard because of threats on his life. Most of the threats were made by President Fillmore himself. But when questioned about this the press secretary refused to comment."

"Fillmore's brother sued the President for invasion of privacy but the Supreme Court, in a 5 to 4 decision, ruled in the President's favor. The majority opinion said it is obvious that writers of the Constitution did not have relatives in mind when they wrote the Fourth Amendment. It is impossible for a president of the United States to carry on his executive duties without knowing what his brother is up to."

"No one can do more damage to a president than his brother and since most brothers tend to take advantage of the president's high office, it is essential that the president of the United States be given free rein to tap his kink."

Clemente continued: "But the court ruled that the President could not tap in-laws. We realize, the ruling said, that in many cases a brother-in-law could give a president even more trouble than a brother. But if we opened the privilege to brothers-in-law, there would be no end to wiretapping in this country."

"Although President Fillmore won the suit he agreed not to tap Dillard's phone anymore. But he refused to turn over the tapes on the grounds that if he did he would be setting a precedent for future presidents who would have to turn over their tapes to their brothers."

I asked Prof. Clemente: "Do you think President Nixon was relying on the President Fillmore-Dillard decision when he authorized the tapping of his brother's phone?"

"Either that or the Ulysses S. Grant case."

"If you recall, President Grant was worried about his brother's drinking problems and ordered a tap on his phone. As soon as he got enough evidence on him, Grant ordered his brother arrested for drunkenness. But the case was thrown out when it was revealed that Grant had members of the White House staff break into his brother's doctor's office to steal his brother's files."

Prof. Clemente did not think the American public would be alarmed over the news that President Nixon had tapped his brother's phone. "Anyone who has a brother would like to do the same thing."

WASHINGTON.—The startling revelation last week that President Nixon had tapped the telephone of his own brother, Donald Nixon, has caused great concern among civil libertarians. If a president can tap his own brother without a court order, their thinking goes, no one in this country is safe.

But there is a school of legal opinion that maintains the Fourth Amendment guarantee of right of privacy and of protection against search and seizure do not cover blood relatives of high government officials.

The leader of this school is the great constitutional lawyer, Prof. Clemente, who wrote the definitive book on President Millard Fillmore's wiretapping activities, titled "He Ain't Heavy, He's My Brother."

Prof. Clemente told me: "The Supreme Court has ruled on many occasions that it is perfectly legal for a president to tap his brother's telephone in the interests of national security. In the case of President Fillmore, the President suspected his brother Dillard was getting kickbacks from slaves who were working on government projects in the South. Fillmore ordered the Secret Service to tap his brother's lines. When the Washington Post broke the story, Fillmore's press secretary announced the tap had been placed on Dillard because of threats on his life. Most of the threats were made by President Fillmore himself. But when questioned about this the press secretary refused to comment."

"Fillmore's brother sued the President for invasion of privacy but the Supreme Court, in a 5 to 4 decision, ruled in the President's favor. The majority opinion said it is obvious that writers of the Constitution did not have relatives in mind when they wrote the Fourth Amendment. It is impossible for a president of the United States to carry on his executive duties without knowing what his brother is up to."

"No one can do more damage to a president than his brother and since most brothers tend to take advantage of the president's high office, it is essential that the president of the United States be given free rein to tap his kink."

Clemente continued: "But the court ruled that the President could not tap in-laws. We realize, the ruling said, that in many cases a brother-in-law could give a president even more trouble than a brother. But if we opened the privilege to brothers-in-law, there would be no end to wiretapping in this country."

"Although President Fillmore won the suit he agreed not to tap Dillard's phone anymore. But he refused to turn over the tapes on the grounds that if he did he would be setting a precedent for future presidents who would have to turn over their tapes to their brothers."

I asked Prof. Clemente: "Do you think President Nixon was relying on the President Fillmore-Dillard decision when he authorized the tapping of his brother's phone?"

"Either that or the Ulysses S. Grant case."

"If you recall, President Grant was worried about his brother's drinking problems and ordered a tap on his phone. As soon as he got enough evidence on him, Grant ordered his brother arrested for drunkenness. But the case was thrown out when it was revealed that Grant had members of the White House staff break into his brother's doctor's office to steal his brother's files."

Prof. Clemente did not think the American public would be alarmed over the news that President Nixon had tapped his brother's phone. "Anyone who has a brother would like to do the same thing."

The Moscow News describes Charlie as 'a little English boy, inquisitive, restless, industrious and very, very thoughtful, with lots of his own ideas.'

Charlie Brown's Surprising Trip to Moscow

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW.—Charlie Brown and his gang have arrived in Moscow for limited circulation.

Mistakenly introduced as "a little English boy," Charlie and the Peanuts cartoon family have been adopted by editors of the Moscow News, an English language weekly, to brighten up their paper and make it appeal to a wider audience.

The event was news to the artist, Charles M. Schulz, and his associates in Schulz Creative Enterprises of Santa Rosa, Calif., who were never asked permission to reprint the cartoon.

Instead, the Moscow editors took advantage of an apparent loophole in the International Copyright Convention which the Soviet Union signed for the first time early this year.

"No, we have no copyright permission," an editor of the Moscow News said. "Our paper, as well as all other papers, is not covered by the convention signed by the Soviet Union. Only books and magazines are covered."

When Moscow announced it was joining the copyright agreement, many American writers and publishers thought it would end the system of pirating work produced in the West.

Millions of Copies

Dozens of publishing representatives have streamed through Moscow in the past six months trying to sell their goods to the Russians and seeking to buy rights to any interesting material the state-controlled press might offer.

Millions of copies of American books, songs and other written material have been published in the Soviet Union with almost no royalties paid to the copyright owners. For some Americans, there are bank accounts in Moscow filled with rubles which they can use only in the Soviet Union since the money cannot be converted to hard currency.

The Soviet government has a monopoly on publishing and now, also, exclusive right to grant copyright permission outside the country. Many experts felt the government signed the copyright convention in order to have a new weapon against writers such as Alexander Solzhenitsyn who send their books to the West for publication after they are banned in their own country.

With the copyright power, the government can threaten Western publishing houses which print such works as well as putting pressure on the writers themselves.

The cost of buying Western copyrights is expensive for the Soviet Union because it must pay in hard currency. It is understood that the Soviet Union will buy no more material than it can sell to avoid more drains on its limited stocks of hard currency.

During the past year, while relations between the United States and the Soviet Union improved, there were signs that the Russians had increased somewhat their purchase and use of American entertainment material.

Episodes of the old "Daktar," the jungle television series, are being shown and are very popular as well as such children's shows as "Mighty Mouse" cartoons and "Lassie" shows. The NBC-TV series of Leonardo da Vinci was also broadcast.

There also seems to be more American music played on the state radio network but the songs are mostly 20 to 30 years old and are not covered by any copyright protection since they were picked up long ago.

The decisions on what to show and permit must balance the demands of the Russian people to see and learn more about America against the Communist party pressures to avoid distributing too much pro-democratic influence.

The Russians from time to time print satirical material about the United States, such as columns by Art Buchwald. One of his books was translated into Russian and sold out in a matter of hours.

Avia, a Soviet magazine, reported that the publishers will re-orient the satirical magazine Krokodil as a newspaper so that it can again publish American satire without copyright conflicts. The magazine comes out every 10 days.

David Rabe, author of the anti-war play "Sticks and Bones," which was produced here last winter in a pirated, unpaid-for edition, protested the action and accused the Soviet producers of distorting his message to make it anti-American.

Russian-language broadcasts of Western radio stations are blocked from reception in most Soviet cities and the government has initiated international action to prevent any future worldwide television broadcasts from being received.

As an example of the kind of program they will not allow on Soviet screens, the official newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura

American Music

There also seems to be more American music played on the state radio network but the songs are mostly 20 to 30 years old and are not covered by any copyright protection since they were picked up long ago.

The decisions on what to show and permit must balance the demands of the Russian people to see and learn more about America against the Communist party pressures to avoid distributing too much pro-democratic influence.

The Russians from time to time print satirical material about the United States, such as columns by Art Buchwald. One of his books was translated into Russian and sold out in a matter of hours.

Avia, a Soviet magazine, reported that the publishers will re-orient the satirical magazine Krokodil as a newspaper so that it can again publish American satire without copyright conflicts. The magazine comes out every 10 days.

David Rabe, author of the anti-war play "Sticks and Bones," which was produced here last winter in a pirated, unpaid-for edition, protested the action and accused the Soviet producers of distorting his message to make it anti-American.

Russian-language broadcasts of Western radio stations are blocked from reception in most Soviet cities and the government has initiated international action to prevent any future worldwide television broadcasts from being received.

As an example of the kind of program they will not allow on Soviet screens, the official newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura

There also seems to be more American music played on the state radio network but the songs are mostly 20 to 30 years old and are not covered by any copyright protection since they were picked up long ago.

The decisions on what to show and permit must balance the demands of the Russian people to see and learn more about America against the Communist party pressures to avoid distributing too much pro-democratic influence.

The Russians from time to time print satirical material about the United States, such as columns by Art Buchwald. One of his books was translated into Russian and sold out in a matter of hours.

Avia, a Soviet magazine, reported that the publishers will re-orient the satirical magazine Krokodil as a newspaper so that it can again publish American satire without copyright conflicts. The magazine comes out every 10 days.

David Rabe, author of the anti-war play "Sticks and Bones," which was produced here last winter in a pirated, unpaid-for edition, protested the action and accused the Soviet producers of distorting his message to make it anti-American.

Russian-language broadcasts of Western radio stations are blocked from reception in most Soviet cities and the government has initiated international action to prevent any future worldwide television broadcasts from being received.

As an example of the kind of program they will not allow on Soviet screens, the official newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura

There also seems to be more American music played on the state radio network but the songs are mostly 20 to 30 years old and are not covered by any copyright protection since they were picked up long ago.

The decisions on what to show and permit must balance the demands of the Russian people to see and learn more about America against the Communist party pressures to avoid distributing too much pro-democratic influence.

The Russians from time to time print satirical material about the United States, such as columns by Art Buchwald. One of his books was translated into Russian and sold out in a matter of hours.

Avia, a Soviet magazine, reported that the publishers will re-orient the satirical magazine Krokodil as a newspaper so that it can again publish American satire without copyright conflicts. The magazine comes out every 10 days.

David Rabe, author of the anti-war play "Sticks and Bones," which was produced here last winter in a pirated, unpaid-for edition, protested the action and accused the Soviet producers of distorting his message to make it anti-American.

PEOPLE: Lion Tamer's Lament: High Price of Backside

A lion tamer who was bitten on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was

hit on the backside by one of his charges in Sacramento, Calif., blames the high price of beef, Bianca Zampieri, of Italy, performing in Sacramento with the Polack Brothers Circus, was trying to get one of his nine lions to jump through a hoop when he was



Tricia Nixon Cox

star at the Paris Opera, ballet and now a member of the New York City Ballet, and Patricia McBride, of the New York City Ballet, were wed in Clayette, France, Friday, Marilyn Palmer, 20, and Charles Bright, 31, were married on the ferry boat Little Mike Saturday on the Ohio River off Ravenswood. W. V. Why husband and I decided we wanted an outdoor wedding," the bride said.

Rebecca Ann King started her 12 months as Miss America by noting that she's learned to be careful when talking with newsmen. "Then she offered the opinion that marijuana should be legalized because 'it should be the individual's own choice.' She said of the Watergate investigation: 'I think it's going to be helpful for us.' Of President Nixon: 'He's not beyond being criticized.' Of Barry Goldwater: 'She'd like him as the next President, but 'he's too old now.'"

Lionel Gray, 25, won the rocking chair endurance contest and \$700 after 100 hours and 50 minutes at 12:43 a.m. Monday in Florence, Ky. Gray had had one remaining adversary, Nancy Mullins, 17. ("I'm going to college next year, I know I'm going to get a new kind of car to get around in"), who lost her temper and bowed out. Judges said that she had started to nod off when the 100 spectators let out with a shout. Miss Mullins had a cup of hot coffee in her hand at the time. Forgetting the coffee, she jumped up and spilled it in her rocking chair. She threw down the cup and said she was "tired." "I'm not going to sit in that coffee,"

SAMUEL JUSTICE.

OTHER WEDDINGS: Jean-Pierre Bonnetous, formerly a

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

PERSONALS

SHIPPING

TEMPLE FURNITURE SALES

ANTIQUE SHOPPING

SERVICES

EDUCATION

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CAR RENTALS

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

ROMANIA

BUCHAREST

MOVING

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

SHIPMENT OF ART, PAINTINGS & ANTIQUES

FOR SALE & WANTED

DIAMONDS

BUY DIAMONDS

HOTELS - RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

LOW COST FLIGHTS

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS

YOUR OFFICE IN SPAIN

GENEVA

Full Service

Business Advisory

Services

CHATOU

15th

8th

10th

11th

12th

13th

14th

15th

16th

17th

18th

19th

20th

21st

22nd

23rd

24th

25th

26th

27th

28th

29th

30th

31st

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

16th

17th

18th

19th

20th

21st

22nd

23rd

24th

25th

26th

27th

28th

29th

30th

31st

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

GREAT BRITAIN

ITALY

SPAIN

SWITZERLAND

DIVONNE

15 miles from GENEVA

FRENCH RIVIERA

AGENCE KAPNIST

WE have a large selection of property for sale in the French Riviera. The prices are very reasonable and the quality is excellent. We have a large selection of property for sale in the French Riviera. The prices are very reasonable and the quality is excellent.

MOVING

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

SHIPMENT OF ART, PAINTINGS & ANTIQUES

FOR SALE & WANTED

DIAMONDS

BUY DIAMONDS

HOTELS - RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

LOW COST FLIGHTS

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS

YOUR OFFICE IN SPAIN

GENEVA

Full Service

Business Advisory

Services

CHATOU

15th

8th

10th

11th

12th

13th

14th

15th

16th

17th

18th

19th

20th

21st

22nd

23rd

24th

25th

26th

27th

28th

29th

30th

31st

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

16th

17th

18th

19th

20th

21st

22nd

23rd

24th

25th

26th

27th

28th

29th

30th

31st

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

GREAT BRITAIN

ITALY

SPAIN

SWITZERLAND

DIVONNE

15 miles from GENEVA

GIRARD-PERREGAUX

QUARTZ

The new Girard-Perregaux Quartz Super accuracy: a few seconds per year. Rugged and carefree.

MOVING

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

SHIPMENT OF ART, PAINTINGS & ANTIQUES

FOR SALE & WANTED

DIAMONDS

BUY DIAMONDS

HOTELS - RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

LOW COST FLIGHTS

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS

YOUR OFFICE IN SPAIN

GENEVA

Full Service

Business Advisory

Services

CHATOU

15th

8th

10th

11th

12th

13th

14th

15th

16th

17th

18th

19th

20th

21st

22nd

23rd

24th

25th

26th

27th

28th

29th

30th

31st

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

16th

17th

18th

19th

20th

21st

22nd

23rd

24th

25th

26th

27th

28th

29th

30th

31st

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

GREAT BRITAIN

ITALY

SPAIN

SWITZERLAND

DIVONNE

15 miles from GENEVA

If you find renting a car in Europe too expensive, why not buy one?

Soon, you'll be spending four holidays in Europe. And to make your stay really worthwhile, you'll be needing a car upon arrival. Instead of renting a car, buy one. Yes, that's what we said, buy one. In fact, Locasim, a subsidiary of Chrysler France, has created, for some of its models, an original system whereby they sell you a new car on credit, and guarantee to repurchase it. The only money you have to disburse is a reasonable down payment. After all, you're better off buying a car than renting one.

To benefit from this system, nothing could be easier. Go and see the Simca-Chrysler agent in your town. Select the Simca-Chrysler model available under the plan and specify the length of your stay.

You'll be surprised: a new car for your holidays, with the manufacturer's guarantee plus an all-risk, non-deductible insurance, isn't as expensive as you might think. What's more, you can pick up your car on arrival at our office or have it delivered at the airport or wharf. Locasim hopes you'll have a good stay.

Locasim

Simca-Chrysler

Showroom: 136 Champs-Élysées - Paris 8e - Tel. 225.73.30

Export Sales Division: 54, rue du Chemin Vert - 92-Boulogne - Tel. 825.56.90